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SCHEMING FOR BROADWAY.

MEN WHO CAME BEFORE JACOB SHARP. HOW SHARP OUTWITTED THEM-MR. WHITNEY'S POSITION-ANNULLING THE CHARTER.

The bearings of the Broadway franchise investigation are broadening and deepening, but there appear just now to be three main topics in the case : The possibility of an annulment of the charter of the Broadway Surface Company; the relation of Secretary Whitto the whole matter; and the lack of "confessions" on the part of Aldermen, past or present, up to date.

While these topics are agitating the minds of lawyers and laymen, a new element has come to the front in the shape of the old Broadway Railway Company. This corporation obtained its charter on May 8, 1884, immediately after Governor Cleveland signed the General Street Railroad Act. The corporators were the same as in the Fifth Avenue Raliway Company, and the directors in both were William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, George Henry Warren, James A. Roosevelt, G. G. Haven, Wallace C. Andrews, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Rowland N. Hazard and Brayton Ives. The capital stock was \$100,000. Mr. Roosevelt was elected president, but declined the position. Wallace C. Andrews was subsequently elected to that office. Thomas F. Ryan, who had been instrumental in securing the entry of Mr. Whitney into the company, was chosen treasurer. He held the same position in the Cable Com-

The Broadway Surface Railroad Company obtained its charter on May 13, only five days later, and then began the struggle between the two corporations to secure Brondway from Union Square to the Battery. R How the contest resulted is a matter of public record. There have been charges and countercharges in the matter. The cable people assert that they secured the majority of the consents of property-owners, and that Messrs. Whitney and Ryan got control of the steek and tried to make a deal with the Broadway Surface people in the interest of the Union Passenger Transfer and Rallway Company, now the Metropolitan. Whatever the actual facts may be, a movement is now on foot among the Broadway Railway people to step in as the successors of the Broadway Surface Kailroad men. And this action all hinges on their belief that the Broadway Surface Company's charter is to be annulled. But in this matter there are wheels within wheels. One who is actively interested in the movement said yester-

"President Andrews, Rowland N. Hazard, George Henry Warren and some others of the board of directors believe that the day of the Broadway Rallway Company has come at last. They and their counsel see a great significa.see in the action of the Assembly in calling on the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to annul the charter of the Surface Company. Now I wish to state distinctly and emphatically that we are taking no steps to injure Mr. Sharp or his company, nor have we done anything of the kind. The situation is simply this: We believe that the charter is going to be annulled; we know, therefore, that some company must go into Broadway, and we propose to take advantage of the situation. Our strong point is this: We obtained in 1884 the consents of a majority of the propertyowners in Broadway to our road, with the express stipulation that they should have a chance to subscribe to a one-half pro-rata amount of the stock. As the road is worth \$4,000,000, this would have been worth at least \$5,000 to the Methodist Book Concern, which gave its consent, and a large amount would have gone to the Snug Harbor people, who own forty lots near Tenth-st., including those on which the Stewart Building. Daniels's, the Sinclair House and the St. Denis Hotel stand. But Mr. Whitney got control of the stock and we failed to get a franchise. The question now with us in our present purpose is, Will Mr. Whitney step down and out! He and his friends still hold that stock. Will they give it up! Will they allow the property-owners along Broadway to come in and nave a bund in this enterprise ! That is the point in the whole matter. If Mr. Whitney and Thomas F. Ryan will step out, the others wish to go in and put down a road."

BRINGING SUIT TO ANNUL THE CHARTER, This is the substance of the present scheme. It hinges primarily on the question whether the Surface charter annulled. On this subject legal minds are greatly exercised in this city at present. The Brondway Surface people and their lawyers hold that there is no evidence to justify the Attorney-General in bringing suft to apput the charter. The attitude of the cable people and of the Broadway Railway promoters is embodied in the resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Sen ator Traphagen, who was one of the Cable Commissioners who reported in favor of the cable system for this city. This resolution calls for the annulment of the charter on the ground that the \$2,500,000 mortgages were im properly issued and many of the bonds given away, while the franchise was obtained by bribery and corruption. A further reason for an annulment is being studiously worked up, and tain provisions, such as those with refer-ence to cleaning the tracks, etc., were introduced by the General Term of the Supreme Court Instead of by the Commission. This is a technical feature, and the Broadway Surface people hold that even if in itself it might have legal weight, it would not stand in equity for a moment, in view of the large and valuable interests which centre around the grant.

Mr. Whitney's position is much discussed. When in

1884 the struggle before the Roard of Aldermen wa going on between the Broadway and the Broadway Surface roads, Mr. Whitney and his associates, on August 12, presented the following memorial to Mayor Edson:

On behalf of the Broadway Railway Company we respectfully ask you to examine the minutes of the Railread Committee of the Board of the Board of Aldermen of August 5 and the minutes of the Board of Aldermen at the last session, on August 6, and to withhold your signature from the ofdinance granting the franchise for a railroad in Broadway to Jacob Sharp and his associates. This grant was made practically without a hearing of property-owners or the public, without imposing any conditions as to the exchange of business with other roads, or requiring that the road be open to the travel of all companies; without requiring compensation to the city for a franchise worth a very large sum, and in unseenly haste and under most suspicious surroundings.

It is within the power of the local authorities, and their duty to the public, to impose such terms a not restrictions on making grant of a franchise for a surface face roads, Mr. Whitney and his associates, on Augus

haste and under most suspicious surroundings.

It is within the power of the local authorities, and their duty to the public, to impose such terms and restrictions on making arant of a franchise for a surface rallroad as shall benefit the public, both by commelling a proper interchange of business by exchange tickets or otherwise, and preventing a monopoly; and by offering the franchise at public auction to the highest bidder win will uccept such restrictions. This is particularly so as to the franchise in Broadway.

Our ecompany is prepared to submit to any reasonable regulations or requirements as to such interchange of business, constituting Broadway a trunk line, and to bid at an auction sale several hundred thousand dollars for the right to build and operate a rational in Broadway.

These facts when examined by you will, we trust, in duce you to veto the ordunance and to assist toward a careful re-examination of the subject in the public interest.

J.A. Roossevett,

BRAYTON IVES,

GEORGE HANEN,

WILLIAM C. WHITEEY,

Directors.

On August 2, 1884, Messrs. Whitney and Roosevel prehensions" regarding their project. They denied that the company was a "dummy" for any other scheme, and us to the charge that they were a cover for " Although certain of the the Cable Company said: directors have some interest in a cable system of road, they are but individuals so far as this company is con cerned, a majority of the board having no such interest, and no opinion or committal on statements to the effect that the company is at all com-mitted as to the kind of road to be built, it has been without authority. They set forth their purpose of a property-owners, protest against the streets of New-York being "grabbed by one monopoly after another while property-owners have "to fight for their rights." express a desire to get the franchise by proper methods," and conclude with this drastic state

" Mr. Jacob Sharp, a somewhat well-known citizen of New-York, is reputed to be the principal competitor for this franchise. If such should prove to be the case, we shall nevertheless try what bonorable efforts will ac complish toward preventing him from adding Broadway

James A. Roosevelt was seen at his office yesterday, and had no hesitation in expressing his mind on the matter. "Our company is still in existence," he said, " but matters stand where they did when we failed to the franchise. It is not true that Broadway Railway Company was a branch of the cable system or that we ever intended to put a cable road in Broadway. I worked with might and main myself to obtain consents. I gave consents for \$3,000,000 all teld, and on the condition that the property-owners should have opportunity to subscribe to one-half of the stock. We never promised to put down a cable road. only the best road possible."

What was Mr. Whitney's position in the matter!"

"The same as that of the rest of us."

"But the cable people say that he got control of a najority of the stock and then in dealing with Mr. Enarp was left, and so the property-owners lost their

been made against Mr. Whitney, but they are abominably untrue. The reason we did not get the frauchise was that Mr. Sharp got it. There was talk of the need of money; we spent \$15,000 in getting consents, but when it came to the question of bribery I said that if anything of " the kind were attempted in any form I would give the whole thing away. We were not attempting to bribe anybody

and we did not get the franchise." MR. WHITNEY AND MR. STETSON.

It appears from the letter of Messrs, Whitney and Roosevelt and from the memorial to the Mayor that the transfer systen was a leading feature in their plan This had been spoken of all along, and it has been allered that Mr. Whitney through Thomas F. Ryan and Henry Thompson went in with the Philadelphia the Union and the Metropolitan companies. The cable people still assert that Mr. Whitney is "in" with the Philadelphia syndicate. An indi-cation of this is quietly going the rounds, and it turns on the movements of F. L. Stetson. This lawyer is known among railroad men interested in Broadway as "the bridge"; the banks he is said to have connected at one time were Messrs. Sharp and Whitney. Mr. Sharp has already testified that Mr. Stetson accompanied him to Albany to secure legislation at the time Abraham Disbecker was with them. It is well known now among the negotiators of the famous sale of 10,000 shares of Seventh Avenue stock to Messrs. Elkins, Widener and Kemble that Mr Stetson acted for the Philadelphians in effecting the sale, Before Mr Stetson was able to conclude the bargain, how-ever, he said: "I must first see Mr. Whit-Mr. Stetson has of late held frequent consultations with Mr. Whitney, both in Washington and this city. It is asserted also that Thomas F. Ryan, the treasurer of the Broadway Railway and the Metropelitan companies, has frequently been closeted Whitney in his visits to this city. All these indications lead the cable and the Surface roads people to assert with emphasis their belief that Mr. Whitney has taken an active interest in the recent sale. One amus ing feature of the transfer now is that the Philadelphians are said to be sick of their bargain, as they think they paid too much for their stock and that they would back out gladly had they not already deposited \$500,000 as a margin with Drexel, Morgan & Co.

There is more and more talk uptown about the relations of Secretary Whitney with the Broadway and other

street railroad schemes here. Civil Service Commissioner Dorman B. Eaton, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said last evening : "This is mite awkward for Mr. Whitney. I apprehend, however, that he drew out some time ago from the Broadway proect. I judge so, from what I have read. It would cause susplcion, I should say, against the lawyers in the enate investigation, if they should not be able to get at the bottom of this matter, with so many cleus started." Ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, said: "This is a great pity for Whitney. Why, he was the flower of the Cabinet. The Democrats have considered him as the hope of the Administration. A leading Democrat said to me of Whitney only last week: 'He is able. He is

clean. He has a great future.' This Broadway matter General Dodge said: "There was no time in the past twenty-four years when a Republican could have been kept in the Cabinet in the face of such things as this Pan-Electric scandal. It is only in Democratic Administrations that men can be as bold as Garland. I have known for a long time that Whitney was connected with this Broadway business. He has had a big hand in it." General T. W. Conway said: "This Administration is oanning out worse than Credit Mobilier. I wonder who

Mr. Whitney's friends assert that when he makes a statement it will clear him of all suspicion of discreditable connection with any street railway schemes or operations.

HOW THE COUNSEL TALK Colonel George Bliss was in a determined mood yester-day when he was asked what he thought of the animus of the investigation and of an appeal to the Senate to receive Mr. Foshay's statement. He decidedly: "I think that as a matter of common fairness, yes, you may say of common lecency, the witnesses who appear before the committee should have full opportunity to make any explanation earing on their testimony. Witnesses have been treated there as you a ight expect them to be handled in a trial. It should not be the purpose of the committee to convict; they should simply seek for the truth in the r. and with that idea controlling them would never refuse to listen to such statement as Mr. Foshay desired to present. With the possible exception of his reference to the cable road the document was wholly proper. I do not think the committee are treating witnesses fairly. They keep them waiting day after day, in the first place, when they know that they will not call them on these days, and so these witnesses, many of whom have important business,

"Now," Colonel Bliss continued, with an air of full conviction, " the committee have been oranching off in every trection outside the limits prescribed by the resolution which authorized them to inquire into the bribery of Aldermen. They had no right whatever to examine Mr Foshay on the recent sale of stock. He might, in perfect ight, have refused to answer. But I have told him and the others to keep nothing back and not to seek any shelter under their rights. For this reason they have answered these extraneous questions."

"Have you any definite information of any confes-"No; that is all talk. I hear that The World would be

glad to pay \$25,000 for a 'squealing' Alderman.' There are a good many interesting problems affeat as to the purpose of the late sale of stock. President Fothay is put down as having considered it a fine oppor-tunity merely to unload at a high price. Some others re thought to have believed it best to step down so that with a new set of men in control the public would teel satisfied. It is pretty certain that some who sold their stock at \$292 50 a share bought a good deal at a much lower rate from frightened shareholders, and so nade "a good thing "-of it.

Osborn E. Bright, of Robinson, Scribner & Bright, the attorneys of the Surface and Seventh Avenue roads, was asked what he thought of the resolution passed unanimously by the Assembly, directing the Attorneyseneral to take steps to annul the charters. Mr. Bright said : "It is a very judicious and decisive answer to the demands of the newspapers that vast property rights should be obliterated by a direct legislative vote. The Assembly has discovered that an investigation by a egislative committee is so essentially ex-parte as to re quire a resort to a tribunal where the laws of the land and the rules of evidence are respected."

WHAT THE MAYOR AND CONTROLLER THINK OF IT. The section of the Code under which the Attorney-Seneral would proceed to annul the charter is as fol

lows:

SEC 1.797.—The Attorney-General, whenever he is so directed by the Legislature, must bring an action against a corporation created by or under the laws of the State to procure a judgment, vacating or annulling the act of incorporation, or any act renewing the corporation or continuing its corporate existence, upon the ground that the act was procured upon a fraudulent suggestion, or the concealment of a material fact, made by or with the knowledge and consent of any of the persons incorporated.

Mayor Grace, fresh from his Boston trip, was asked whether he thought it would be for the best interests of the city that the charter of the Broadway Railroad should be annulled. He replied :

"That will depend altogether on whether the city can realize more than it now does by the sale of the franchise. When the matter was being argued by the Corporation Counsel before the Supreme Court in behalf of position to the motion to confirm the report of the Railway Commission on the application of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, I had a table prepared show ing the value of the franchise. Its estimated value was Length of line, 212 miles, with double track. Including the line, 450 horses, 70 passenger cars, 50 other cars, depot site and buildings, etc., the entire cost would be \$656,700. It was estimated that there would be 120 trips per hour, with thirty passengers per trip. This would be 3,600 passengers per hour, or 64,800 per day, at 5 cents per head, \$3,240. Deduct the five per cent of the gross receipts under the General Railroad Act. and this would be \$162 per day, leaving the net receipts \$3,078 per day, or \$1,123,470 per annum. Deduct expenses, \$216,660 per annum, and the net profits would \$906,810. This would be equal to ten per cent on \$9.068,100. Deduct the actual cost of the road, \$656,700, and the value of the franchise is found to be \$8,411,400. This will give you a fair idea of what the city has given to the Broadway Surface Railroad Company in consideration of the payment by the latter of about \$80,060 per annum now and \$100,000 at the end of three years. I think, though, in view of the great interests involved and the fact that some innocent parties have bought in, that the question of annuiling the charter should be proceeded with in a calm, judicial way. I am on record as favoring these franchises being

sold to the highest bidder." Controller Loew said, when asked whether he thought the city would make or lose by annulling the charter of the Broadway Railroad: "I am inclined to think that the city is doing perhaps as well under the present arrangement as it would do if the franchise of the road "That is not se. A knew a great many charges have | was put up at auction and knocked down to the highest

bidder. We shall receive the present year the \$40,000 lump sum agreed on and 3 per cent of the gross receipts. This will be about \$40,000 more. The city thus receives \$80,000. At the end of three years the company will pay 5 per cent of the gross re ceipts. This will bring the amount paid annually up to \$100,000. This is 5 per cent on \$2,000,000. The city is placing its bonds at 3 per cent, and I am borrowing noney for short periods at 1 1-3 per cent. You recollect it was alleged that \$1,000,000 would be paid for the franchise. Well, I think the present arrangement is more advantageous to the city than the receipt of a lump sum of \$1,000,000. There are always jobs awaiting an oppor tunity to deplete the city treasury, and the \$1,000,000 would probably soon be spent. The \$40,000 income is steady and will pay the interest on \$1,250,000 of the city's new issue of bonds. On the whole I think it would be better to leave the franchise undisturbed. I am in favor of putting up all franchises of the city at public auction, though. It is the only fair way, and does away with all chance of fraud and corruption."

MORE CONFERENCES WITH DETECTIVES. There were few new developments yesterday at the District-Attorney's office in relation to the investigation which it is presumed is going on in that office in relation to the charges of bribery in connection with the Broadway railroad franchise. Mr. Martine received an early sail from Foreman Oliver K. King of the Grand Jury, and Secretary Penney was directed to telephone for Inspector Byrnes, who to telephone for Inspector Byrnes, who was at the Stock Exchange. The Inspector soon after came in and conferred with Messrs. Martine and King for a few minutes. The Inspector and Detective Reilly. who is assigned to duty at the District-Attorney's office, left the building together and the detective was absent or an hour or two. All of the officials declined to give

nformation as to their proceedings. The charges against the Aldermen have not yet been nvestigated by the Grand Jury, but the members of that body are in readiness to proceed to consider the cases if any important statements should be made at any time. To-day and to-morrow are the last days of the present Grand Jury, and as it will in the usual course be dismissed at noon to-morrow, it is probable that no indictments will be found by it. A presentment may be made if any sufficient evidence can be secured.

Several detectives besides those detailed to duty at the office have been about the District-Attorney's office for the last two days. If at any time their services were needed to make arrests they could be sent out in such numbers that arrests could be made in several parts of the city simultaneously. The authorities are apparently waiting to receive Inspector Byrnes's report on some important subject and if he secures the necessary information prompt action wit undoubtedly be taken. Its Shafer, the counsel for Edwin M. Kuox, who segured an infunction restraining Jacob Sharp, James A. Richmond and James W. Foshay from disposing of their interest in the Broadway Surface and Seventh Avenue railroads, which will come before Judge Ingraham on Saturday upon the metion to continue the injunction, obtained leave from Judge Ingraham yesterday to read an affidavit on the hearing of the motion to make the injunction permanent, embodying the testimony given by Messrs, Sharp, Foshay, Richmond and Hays before the Senate Railroad Committee. needed to make arrests they could be sent out in such

L. E. CHITTENDEN EXPELLED.

ACTION OF THE ANTI-MONOPOLY LEAGUE-F. B. THURBER PUT OUT FOR ANOTHER CAUSE,

L. E. Chittenden has been "bounced" from the New-York County Anti-Monopoly League for actingles counsel for Jacob Sharp after he had accepted a retainer from Edward M. Knox to help him fight Jacob Sharp and his associates, A meeting of the League was held at the St. Omer Hotel last night. Dr. D. De Kremen edered a resolution setting forth that the League " views with extreme surprise the desertion of Mr. L. E. Chittenden, who in our belief has enlisted on the side of monopoly, inasmuch as he appears as the counsel and detender of Mr. Jacob Sharp and the frauculent Broadway Surface franchise," and further that "we realize that his prominent connection with this organization has been utilized by him to further his pecaniary personal interest, to the great inj. ry of the Anti-Monopoly League, and that his connection with the League has brought upon it underserved opprobrism." For these reasons Dr. Kremen asked the League to resolve " that we can no longer acknowledge Monopoly League nor do we now believe that he was at any time true to its principles, but we are satisfied that he used this organization for all that he could realize through its influence."

Henry Nichols said : "This is not the first time that Mr. Chittenden has acted in this fashion. I have in my pocket a pamphlet detailing how this organization lesired an investigation into one of the most corrupt pieces of mismanagement with which we are familiar, the investment of the insurance funds. A committee was formed for that purpose, and when we got to Albany we found there as the counsel for the opposition L. E. Chittenden. It is said that in that case \$25,000

ti-Monopoly League was not responsible for the ion which sent the committee there and repudi-

Knox told me " he said, " that Mr. Chittenden an injunction against the Broadway Surface toud, and that he would carry on the suits without any expense to Mr. Knox. Bot I understand Mr. Knox retained I im and paid him a retaining fee of \$500. Hearing nothing of the case for some time, Mr. Knox called at Mr. Chittenden's other, and was there told that Mr. Chittenden was absent in Cal fornia and would be gone four months, and that the injunction had been dropped. And now Mr. Chittenden turns up as the convex for Mr. Snarp."

dropped. And now Mr. Chittenden turns up as the counsel for Mr. Sharp!"

The resolution was carried unanimously. Dr. Kremen then offered a resolution expelling Francis B. Thurber from the League, because he had "patronized manufacturers of cigars in tenement houses to the detriment of honest labor and the public welfare" notwithstanding that he had "taken an active part in securing the passage of the law forbidding such manufacture." Mr. Thurber was "bounced" by a unanimous such without any discussion.

vote without any discussion.

A resolution asking the Legislature to investigate the treatment of laborers on the New Aqueduct was

assed.
The Railroad Commissioners were censured for not trying to prevent the consolidation of the New-York Central and West Shore roads, and the Brosdway and Seventh Avenue and Broadway Surface Roads. An-other resolution was passed acking for legislation com-pelling the adoption of three-cent farcs on street rail-

RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE ASKING THE ATTOR-NEY-GENERAL TO BEGIN PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.-Mr. Traphagen offered the following resolution in the Senate to-day, which was

WANTING THE FRANCHISE ANNULLED.

tabled under the rule: Whereas, The Broadway Surface Railroad Company, a corporation, the Broadway Surface Railroad Corporation, alleged to be created and organized Chapter 252 of the laws of 1884, has not compile the provisions of that chapter, in that no be unbscription to the capital stock of said company peumd; and

subscription to the capital stock of said company we opened; and whereus. The said Broadway Surface road has not honestly or legitimately expended an amount to exceed \$180,000 in the construction and equipment of the road, yet it has franchiently mortgaged its franchise and property for \$2,500,000, and issued bonds therefor and has unlawfully issued to another corporation upward of 9,000 shares of its capital stock as a consideration for guaranteeing the payment of the principal and interest on the said fraudulent mortgage and bonds issued thereunder; and

on the said additional and the said company has fraudulently and without consideration therefor given away and distributed to divers persons for divers persons a great number of its said mortgage bonds is sued as aforesaid; and Whereas, Right to build said road was obtained by fraud, deceit, bribery and corruption, and the city of New-York was thereby defrauded out of valuable property and a large sum of money which would otherwise have been paid to the said city under the said of the said railroad franchise.

nave been paid to the said city under the said of the said railroad franchise.

Resolved, That if the Assembly concur, that the Attorney-tieneral of the State of New-York be hereby directed to forthwith take such proceedings in law and equity as he may be advised are necessary to set aside, forfeit, annot and make void said charter or grant of said Broadway Surface, Ealfroad Company, and franchise or right claimed to have been granted to said corporation by the municipal authorities of the said city of New-York.

LATE ARRIVAL OF GEORGE BLISS.

ALBANY, Feb. 24 (Special).-George Bliss arrived here on the late train to-night. The umor at once spread that his mission in connection with the repeal of the Broadway Railway charter. Colonel Bilss explained, however, that Schator Hendricks, chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, had invited him to appear Senate Committee on Cities, had invited him to appear at the hearing to be given on New-York-city bills to-morrow. Colonel Bilss further said that be was specifically interested in the Gibbs Committee bills, some of which he would criticles and others he would approvo. He believed the bill favoring spring elections should pass. Legislators in a position to know assert, despite Colonel Bilss's statement to the contrary, that the Traphagen resclution brought him to Albany, and that he is using the Gibbs bill only as a subterfuge.

LOCAL OPTION IN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24.-The House of Delegates to-day adopted, with some amendments, the local option bill passed by the Senate Monday. The House amendments were subsequently concurred in by the Senate. The bill now goes to the Governor for his

SOCIALISTS REMANDED.

ON TRIAL FOR INCITING LONDON RIOTS.

LANGUAGE USED BY THE LEADERS IN SPEECHES-MR. CHAMBERLAIN A WITNESS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The hearing in the case of Burns, Hyndman, Champion and Williams, the Socialist leaders who are accused by the authorities of having incited the recent riots at Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park, was resumed to day. The session was devoted principally to hearing the testimony of news paper reporters as to the exact language used by the defendants in their inflammatory specehes. Mr. Hynd-man, before the proceedings were formally opened, entered a complaint against the editor and the proprietors of Punch and asked for their arrest. He alleged that they had attempted to excite the public against the defendants and prejudice their trial by publishing a picture of " Mr. Punch " in the act of publicly hanging them; in this way suggesting to the people a form of vengeance to initiot upon the defendants. The magistrate declined Mr. Hyndman's request, saying he had no power to interfere on the grounds specified. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board, and Jesse Collings, M. P., and author of the "three acres and a cow " amendment on which the Conservative Ministry were defeated, were present in the later

The magistrate, after the reporters had concluded their testimony, announced that he intended to commit all the prisoners for trial. Mr. Williams's counsel upon this contended that his client was "outside the indictnient" and could not, therefore, be included in the order for trial. The lawyer argued that the words used by his client were not so strong as language in almost daily ase in the press. Pointing to Mr. Chamberlain, counsel said: "When the Right Honorable member for Birmingham has employed in the House of Commons even stronger language than that imputed to my ellent he has been applauded." This panie and ounsel declared, are intended to saield Mr. Childers, the Home secretary, and the police, who are answerable for the whole trouble. Hyndman, who defended himself, denied that there was any case against either himself or his comparions. He said: "If I am to be condemned on my speeches then Mr. Chamberlain should stand in the dock along-side me." Hyndman also contended that the whole blame rested on the police, who could and

should have prevented the rioting.

Mr. Chamberlain consented to be sworn as a witness. When he had taken the oath, Champion asked him what were the Government's intentions with regard to relieving the distress among the unemployed, and whether he himself favored revolution in the land laws of England. The magistrate refused to allow the quesions, as put, to be answered by the witness. Champion explained that he desired merely to examine Mr Chamberiain as an expert.

The magistrate asked "What in! Revolution!"

'to this Champion replied "No; in political agitation.'
The magistrate again refused to permit such an exam nation of the witness, and as the defendants desired to ubject him to no other, he was allowed to retire. Mr. Gladstone's private secretary was the next witness,

out nothing of interest or importance was elicited from The Socialist leaders were remanded until Saturday,

when they will be committed for trial for misdemeand at the Central Criminal Court. MR. GLADSTONE FOR AN IRISH PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Feb. 24.-It is reported that the

first outline of Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals has been presented to his colleagues in the Cabinet and that the Premier goes the whole length of restoring the Irish THE MEMOIRS OF CORA PEARL. Paris, Feb. 24.—The memoirs of the notori-

ns Cora Pearl are about to be issued in this city. She says that her father was Mr. Crouch, the auth Kathleen Mayourneen." She fled from home at the age of fourteen and began her career in Paris. She had as successive lovers the deceased Crown Prince of Holland, the Dukes of Morny, Gramont and Caderousse, and other aristocrats, whose pseudonyms are thinly dis-guised in letters to her now published in the memotra. A living European celebrity paid her \$40,000 to sup-press a letter from him. Cora Pearl, who is now forty-four years old, lives, in broken health, in a small but comformable house. She declares that her long-enjoyed income of \$100,000 has been dissipated.

NO FOREIGNERS IN GERMAN DOCK-YARDS. Berlin, Feb. 24.-All workmen of foreign wirth have been discharged from employment in the Government dock-yards. This action has been taken because of the disclosures in the case of Captain Sarauw, recently convicted of having sold plans and information of German fortifications to Major Grizot, of the French general staff. Captain Sarauw is a Dane, and no man of German birth has yet been arrested for his offence. It is thought that no persons of foreign mitted to remain in the service of the

THE POLISH QUESTION IN THE DIET.

Berlin, Feb. 24.-The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-lay discussed the bill relating to teachers in national schools in Polish Prussia. Dr. von Goss Affairs, declares that the Government was compelled to take a firm and clear stand in view of the continuous attacks of the Poles. The best way to assimilate the two peoples was to insist upon a common language. It was

INCIDENTS RELATING TO THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 (Special) .- Ovide Labelle weller, attempted suicide here yesterday by shooting imself with a revelver in the right temple. He has not a condition. He was suffering from consumption and

The Hudson Bay Company's claim against the Government has been satisfactorily adjusted. It amounts to \$1,750,000. This does not include claims for losses which will be investigated by special commission.

The Grand Jury at Burlington, Vt. found to-day a true bill of indictment against John J. Milloy, of Montreal, charged with smuggling clothing into the United States.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 24.
FAILURE OF AN AUSTRALIAN BANK. —A dispatch from Adelaide says the Commercial Bank of South Australia, the head office of which is at Adelaide, has suspended payment.

LORD SALISBURY TO RECRUIT ABROAD. Sir William enner, the well-known physician, has ordered Lord disbury to go abroad to recruit his health.

AN AMERICAN BARK DAMAGED.-The American bark AN AMERICAN BARK DANAGED.—The American dark william Hales, Capitain Elliot, from Singapore for New-York, which put in at Cape Town, leaky, after having struck on a reef, has discharged her cargo and has been placed in the dry-dock. It will cost \$24,000 to make permanent repairs upon her and \$2,500 for tem-

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. VIESNA, Feb. 24.—Herr von Stahl, the agent here of an American insurance company, who was sued for abe-by Herr Schonberger, an editor, has been acquitted.

NICE, Feb. 24.—A young commercial traveller, twhe was on his bridal tour and spending a few days at Mo naco, was found dead to-day at Monte Carlo. He ruined immediat the gaming tables and then committed suicide. STOCKHOLM, Feb. 24.—The commercial depression here has reached a crisis. The number of failures here is steadily increasing. The gravity of the situation has not been paralleled since the panic of 1857.

PARIS, Feb. 24. M. Vallon, president of the agricultural group in the Chambers, called upon M. Lockroy, Minister PARIS, Feb. 24.—M. Vallon, president of the agriculturing group in the Chambers, called upon M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, to-day, and urged him to continue the prohibition of the importation of American hog products. M. Lockroy replies that before submitting the subject to the Chamber of Deputies he would walt for the Hygienic Committee's report, which would decide the question of the alleged presence of triching in American park.

STEALING FROM BER OWN SHOP. CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (Special).-The pawn-shop

of "Original" Andrews, who is now in the penitentiary, was robbed several nights ago under cumstances which led to the suspicion that Mrs. Andrews was a party to the crime. Yesterday a man visited the Pinkerton agency. He carried a small bag, which it has since been learned contained a large number of watches. He told the person in charge of the office that he met a woman at the corner of Adamsthe office that he met a woman at the corner of Adams, and Fifth-ave., who gave him the bag. The man in charge refused to take the property. The man was arrested this afternoon and taken to the Central Station. After leaving Pinkerton's place he disposed of the watches one by one. He was subjected to a rigid examination to-day by the police, and described the woman who gave him the watches. The description corresponds with that of Mrs. Andrews.

INVESTIGATING SENATOR PAYNE'S ELECTION COLUMBUS, Feb. 24 (Special).-New light was shed on Senator Payne's election to-day by the testimony of ex-Representative Byron Stilwell and W. J. Elliott, an Irish editor, of Columbus, who was vehemently opposed to Pendleton and also to Payne. Elliott is

supposed to know some secrets of the anti-Pendleton clique, which had headquarters here for weeks befor Payne's election. Stillwell has been suspected of Payne-ism, but to-day swore that he voted for Pendleton and was never approached by the bribers. Late to-hight some further developments caused a secret messenger to be sent for Senator Elliott's son in Hamilton. He will be asked about some statements made by his father a few days are.

GLIDING OVER THE TOBOGGAN SLIDES.

A GREAT CROWD OF VISITORS AT THE BURLINGTON CARNIVAL.

BURLINGTON, Feb. 24 (Special) .- Cold weather and a clear, crisp atmosphere signalized the opening of the third day of the Burlington winter carnival. Large crowds of people arrived from New-York, Canada and various parts of New-England, arriving on every train and to-night the Queen City is overflowing with carnival visitors. The spectacular effects and out-door sports which were witnessed on Lake Champlain jesterday were reproduced to-day. There was a fancy skating tournament at the ice rink this morning. Louis Rubenstein, of Montreal, the champion skater of America being among those participating in the exaibition. Iceboat yachting and trotting races took place on the lake this afternoon. The Edmunds toboggan slide was formally opened to-day. The platform is nearly forty feet high and the chutes are built at an angle of 45 degrees It is one of the finest slides in New-England, and as it is named in honor of Vermont's great Senator, of course it stands high in public estimation. The quarter-mile descent on the Edmunds slide 18 made in about fifteen seconds. The carnival visitors are enthusiastic over tobogganing. There are ten chutes in the city with a capacity of twenty tobograms, carrying sixty persons a minute, thus affording an opportunity for 3,600 persons to be taken down every hour, or 36,000 in a day of ten

The most attractive feature of the carnival thus far was the magnificent procession of decorated and illuminated traverses which occurred this evening. The principal streets and the City Park were hung with Chinese lan terns and transparencies, and illuminated triumphal arches graced Main-st. There were scores of beautifully decorated traverses in the procession, which was led by the Sherman military band. The decorations were of at elaborate and unique character, consisting largely of flags, bunting, colored lanterns, transparen-cies and floral and evergreen ornamentations. cies and floral and evergreen ornamentations. The procession was led by the famous Myrrhine traverse, which was transformed into a beautiful steam yacht, with pilot house, cabin and all the accessories of a pleasure boat. The Puritan traverse was rigged to represent the victorious American sailing yacht, the form of the yacht being reproduced. Another traverse was turned into a veritable pyrotechnic battery from whence a fushade of fireworks was incessantly discharged. The traverses were drawn by members of the Burlington Coasting Club, who made the line of march brithant by discharging rockets and candles and by burning colored powder.

ARMOUR DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

ANGRY AT COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S FRIENDS

WHO WERE TAKEN CARE OF. Chicago, Feb. 24 (Special) .- " There never would have been any dressed beef business," said P. D. Armour to-night, "if there had been no Grand Trunk Armour to-night, "If there had been no Grand Trunk Railroad. All the other trunk lines were either in the stock yard business tnemselves or else had directors or managers who owned yards or slaughter-houses. There has not been, with the exception of the Grand Trunk, a railroad that has not been subor-dinate to the live cattle kings. Tim Eastman and L.B. Durcher have controlled the Control J. B. Dutcher have controlled the Central and Hudson liver system, and in each of the other trunk roads t here have been cattle and stock-yard men like them who have been directors, or owned stock enough, or had influence enough to control the policy of the road in the question of stopping dressed beef snipments. When discussing a few years ago the question of rates with President Rutter he turned to a portrait of Commodore Vanderbilt and said of Eastman and Dutcher: 'The Commodore's friends will always be taken care of."

" When Sir John Tyler, the Grand Trunk president, was over here, the officials of the other trunk lines wined him and dined him and eajoled him over to their way of thinking. After he refured to burspe he perempterily ordered the Grand Trunk to enter the clique against the dressed beef trade. 'Tim' Eastman proposed to me once: 'You stop your dressed beef shipments at Albany and you can get what rate you please. You can even have the Northeastern States if you will keep away from the seaboard.' This attempt to kill us off comes from the inside rings in the different trunk lines, who have had a fat thing for a great many years. I don't propose to accept this territory or that territory and be ordered out of certain other territory either by the railroad officials or their linsde partners. Before this fight is over the public can find out whether the friends of railroad presidents are to be taken care of at the expense of other people.' was over here, the officials of the other trunk lines

certain other territory either by the railroad officials or their inside partners. Before this field is over the public can find out whether the friends of railroad presidents are to be taken care of at the expense of other peopic."

TROUBLES OF THE SPRAGUE CREDITORS.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24 (Special).—When the A. & W. sprague Manufacturing Company failed in 1873, it was estimated that they had property worth \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000 indebedness. After thirteen years, the creditors have received 15 per cent of their claims and the prospects are that some time or other, they may get 5 per cent more. A meeting of the creditors was held to-day to hear the report of a committee appointed on December 3, 1885, to determite on mittee appointed on December 3, 1885, to determite on and no Mr. Rogers came. The two men whiteld, read, lolled and paymend by turns. The reporter asked if he could see "Palma Sola as it appeared on the map." The man 1873, it was estimated that they had property worth \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000 indebedness. After thirteen years, the creditors have received 15 per cent of their claims and the prospects are that some time or other, they may get 5 per cent more. A meeting of the creditors was held to-day to hear the report of a committee appointed on December 3, 1885, to determite on and no Mr. Rogers came. The two man years whited, read, lolled and no and no Mr. Rogers came. The two man years whited, read, lolled and paymend by turns. The reporter asked if he could see "Palma Sola as it appeared on the map." The man years of make white he was sorry but there was no map of Palma Sola in the office. The vask whith the blace, was sola that he was starting down toward the Community was to make whith the blace was no map of middle age, and with sharp eyes came. The two may down toward the Community was to make with the blace we "Palma Sola as it appeared on the map." The man years of make whith the blace was no map of middle age, and with the blace we "Palma Sola as it appeared on the map." The man uttee appointed on December 3, 1885. to determite on course of action for the creditors. The principal point

St. Louis, Feb. 24 (Special).-Charles A. Sweet, a young commission merchant of good social po-sition, created a sensation at the Hotel Hunt this morning by attempting to shoot Henry T. Platt, manager of the St. Louis White Lead Works. Sweet's wife is a hand some blonde of twenty-two and he recently received an some blonde of twenty-two and as recently received a anonymous communication stating that she was not what she pretended to be. He followed her to the Hotel Hunt and surprised her with Platt. The euraged hus-band kicked in the door, revolver in hand, but two po-licemen arrived and disarmed him. He was allowed to contront his wife and told her in the presence of the spectators never to show her face at his home again. Her family is eminently respectable and it is said that she will at once enter a convent.

DISPUTING OVER THE VIRGINIA DEBT. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24 (Speciat).-The proseedings in the Virginia Senate to-day were unusually interesting, as showing that there is no harmony in the fourbon ranks and little sincerity in their promises to the people. The accounting officer of the State, who is the Auditor, was charged with neglecting his duty grossly, and a resolution was introduced removing from flice the Railroad Commissioner for incompetency, while the chairman or the special committee on the while the chairman or the special committee on the State dobt declared that the people would reputiate the whole debt, rather than be continually harassed by ad-verse decisions of the United States Supreme Court and by another opening of the whole debt question by adop-ing the measure for the appointment of a commission as surgested by Governor Lee. The regular session ends on Monday next, and there seems little prospect of legis-lation to relieve the unhappy people of the State.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TO SAVE THE LANCASTER BANK. CLINTON, Feb. 24.—The stockholders of the Lancaste National Bank elected directors yesterday and appointe a committee to adopt means for taking the bank out of the receiver's hands. The habilities are \$246,240.

RESIGNING A UNITARIAN PASTORATE.
LEOMINSTER, Mass., Feb. 24.—The Rev. William H.
Savage has resigned the pastorate of the Unitarian
Church. His resignation takes effect November 1.
THE HANCOCK FUND IN BOSTON.

THE HANCOCK FUND IN BOSTON.
BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The fund contributed for Mrs. Hancock in this city now amounts to \$2,560.

THE WESTERN WHISKEY POOL BROKEN.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Peoria, Ill., to The Post Dispatch says: "A meeting of the Western Export Association, better known as the whiskey pool, was held last night to take action in regard to the case of S. Spoliman, of Pekin, Ill., who has refused to join the pool. Several attempts were made to induce him to join the Association, but they all failed, and, after considerable discussion, a motion declaring the pool dissolved was adopted."

SUCCESSOR TO REPRESENTATINE RANKIN. SUCCESSOR TO REPRESENTATINE RANKIN.
MILWAUKER, Wis., Feb. 24.—Returns from various
parts of the Vth Congression: District show T. B.
Hudd (Dem.), of Green Bay, to have been elected by a
large majority as successor to the late Congressman
Joseph Kankin.
SHO: BY A DISCHARGED BOOKKEEPER.

SHOI BY A DISCHARGED BOOKKEEPER. CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to The Journal from Milwankee, Wis., says: "At noon to-day Abbott Lawrence, a-sistant cashier of the National Exchange Bank, was shot and dangerously wounded in Wisconsin-st., near the Milwankee Club house, by George A. Wardner, formerly bookkeeper of the same bank. Mr. Lawrence is the son of J. M. Lawrence, an old and wealthy resident of the city, and Wardner's parents, who are still living, are among the early settlers of Milwankee."

living, are among the early settlers of Milwaukee."

ROBBING AN ARKANSAS POSTOFFICE.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 24.—The safe in the Argenta postoffice was robbed of its contents on Monday night. Argenta is a snourh of Little Rock across the Arkansas River. James Ebilin is the postmaster and on last Monday before leaving the office, locked \$275 in cash and \$150 worth of stamps and eight registered packages in the safe. The postmaster had \$600 in cash and several checks on Little Rock banks also in the safe. The loss amounts to \$2,000.

CHEAP LOTS IN PALMA SOLA

DEALINGS OF A FLORIDA LAND COMPANY.

PEOPLE LOOKING IN VAIN FOR MR. WARNER-WHAT

A COUNTY CLERK WRITES. A little circular has for some time been finding its way through the mails to the homes of farmers, mechanics and people of small means in the Northern 'Eden," the town of Palma Sola, Florida. The circular

LOTS GIVEN AWAY!

LOTS GIVEN AWAY!

PALMA SOLA, FLORIDA.

The paradise of invalids! The home of tropical fruits? Climate unsurpassed! No frost! No extremes of heat of cold! No maiaris! Ground high and dry! Flenty of pine! and the finest hunting and fishing in America.

Falma sola has the name of weing the largest, prettiest and youngest town in Florids. Is beautifully located on the Gulf coast, two miles above the mouth of the Manates River. Already the iron horse is wending its way to Palma Sola, and soon the tourist will acrive at its first-class hotel, where he can get a meal to suit his epicurean tastes.

Falma Sola possesses the largest store in Southern Florida, with sawmill: furniture manufactory, packing houses, warehouses, churches, eshool house, post office, stores, beaufful residences, and a large wharf at which ocean steamers arrive daily from Fumps.

houses, churches, school house, post omce, stores, ceauti-usresidences, and a large wharf at which ocean atcamers arrive
daily from Tampa.

Choice lots lous 300 ft, \$45 to \$200 per lot. We want Palma
Sola to keep booming, and as an inducement to the public,
and to theroughly advertise this beautiful place, we will give
away a limited number only of our lots, giving tots alternately
as they come corners excepted to parties applying for adlouning lots. Used to parties applying for adlouning lots. Used bigh and cay no swamps or
water), and are in the town of Palma Sola, and not miles outside of the corporate limits. We charge applicants the expeuse of due i, tranfser, etc., which will not exceed \$2.00.
Applicants can send postal money order with application to
insure promptness, otherwise deeds will be sent C. O. D. Appicants must not be surprised at the return of their money,
as being if ..ited the first come the first served. Title perfect,
Full warrantly deed.
Sent for pamph et. Address

Accompanying the circular were the names of severa

substantial railroad, express and bank presidents and capitalists to whom references are made. Among others were "Henry S. Hubbard," cashler of the Columbia Bank, in this city, and John S. Beach, president of the Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute, Ind. One of the circuars came into the possession of H. D. Hawley, of No. 20 Whalley-ave., New-Haven. Mr. Hawley did not believe in looking gift lots in the face, and on November 25 of last year he sent \$6 to the "company" and picked out from a map of Palma Sola, which they sent to him, three lots. Nos. 87, 89 and 91, in Block 1 of the prosperous Floridian Eden. After some delay he received three "deeds" to his lots accompanied with a letter of apology from Warburton S. Warner, "president of the company," begging pardon for the delay which he said had arisen from the fact that the "company's' mail had been so enormous for some time that it was simply impossible to give it the attention which it should have. The "Jeeds" were signed by W. F. Rogers. Rejoicing that he had been so lucky as not "to have his money returned" and with visions of oranges and perennial summer-time in his mind's eye, Mr. Hawley sent a letter to the clerk of the court of Manatee County, Florida, to ask about the details of recording his "deeds" in proper form. He received a letter from Robert S. Griffiths, the clerk, who said that he had already received a number of "deeds" from Washington F. Rogers calling for Lots 60, 80, etc.,

on Blocks 1, 2, etc., of the plat of Palma Sola. "In the plat in this office," writes the clerk, "there are no blocks with more than eight lots to the block." On February 13 Mr. Hawley received another letter from Clerk Griffiths, stating that since he last wrote he had received for record a deed from " W. S. Warner a

wife to Washington F. Rogers for Blocks 1, 2, 10 and 11 in Paima Sola. Now these blocks contain eight lots each, except No. 11, which has but 6." "Now, sir," continues Mr. Griffiths, "being perfectly sure that this whole affair is a swindle, you have full authority to use my name in denouncing this as a fraud."

A TRIBUNE reporter who visited No. 33 South William-st. was told that the "company" had re-moved to No. 80 Broad-st. In a back office on the second floor two men were found who said that the room was the headquarters of the Palma Sola Land Company. The rubbish of an electrical concern that had formerly occupied the room littered the place, There were several chairs, a rusty file with some dirty papers on it, a desk in one corner with a few dusty ledgers on it, while a table completed the outfit of the office. The two men were passing their time whittling sticks and reading newspapers. One of them, whose countenance was bidden in black whiskers, said in reply to an inquiry that Mr. Warner was out of town; but if the visitor would wait, Mr. Rogers would be in soon. The reporter sat down on a dusty chair and waited. The moments sped into hours; the hours rolled

"When I saw him last," he said, "Warner fold mo that he was in financial straits, but that the money was good and that his Florida land business was all on the square."

Frederic S. Dow, a lawyer at No. 145 Broadway, said that he had secured judgments for \$4,000 against Warner, who owed his client for advertister, One of the judgments was in the hands of Alexander V. Davidson. He had addised his client not to be unduly asted over the presence of getting the money. Sheriff Pavidson. The flat art seed as seed as one of a start over the prospect of getting the money. Sheriff Grant held the other judement. The Sheriff's deputies always reported that Warner had assured them that "as soon as his Florida lands were sold he would have a great deal of money"; therefore they were giving him these.

"as soon as his Florida lands were sold he would have a great deal of money"; therefore they were giving him time.

Lawyer William S. Hall, in the Morse Building, has a client also who is after \$9,000 which he asserts is due him from Warner on a promissory note. Mr. Hall intends getting out an order of arrest for Warner.

Lawyer McDermott, in Temple Court, also holds a judgment for \$70 against the president of the Paima Sola Land Company which is due on a bill for advertising. These, with a sum the amount of which is not known, which clerk Griffiths, of Manatee County, alleges is due him from Warner, are all that is known at present of Warner's indebtedness, but it is sait that some of the land in Florida be ought to Warner and having a sawmill on it has also been sold recently under a sheriff's execution. This money was obtained by Warner without difficulty, as he worth at least \$100,000. He was rated in Bradstreet's last September to be worth \$75,000. His creditors in this city are just now considering what has become of the money. This Tributs, reporter called on Henry J. Hubbard, the cashier of the Columbia Bank, at No. 501 Firth-ave, whose name was consplemently used for reference by Warner in his dazzing errentar describing the giores of Paima Sola. Mr. Hubbard said:

"While I knew Warner, and knew that my name was being used, yet I am far from vouching for the correctness of the statements in the circular. Mr. Warner called on me first and introduced himself as a brother-to-law of John S. Beach, president of the Frairie City Bank, of Terra Haute, who was a from d of mine and a man of unimpeachable standing and probity. He told me of his Palma Sola business, and that the land was held by Mr. Beach and humself. I wrote to Mr. Beach asking him about Warner and he replied that he was all right. Now I know that Mr. Be eh is a wealthy man and that Warner was also at one time a rich man and if he is not how, he must have lost his money by speculation. I received several inquiries took of the surface and introdu

Baltimore, Feb. 24 (Special).-After a long and exciting debate Senator Jackson's bill passed the State Senate to-day, reducing the fee for icenses from \$4 50 to \$1. The fight was over Senator Bowles's amendment to make licenses free. Two years ago a bill to make the fer \$1 passed both branches of the Legislature but the Governor vetoed it. As Governor Lloyd is a bachelor and contemplates matrimony soon himself, it was argued that the bill would not long wait immself, it was argued that the one would not long with the Executive signature.

Of recent years hundreds of poor Maryland couples for this city and points along the railroads to Washing-ton have been married in the District of Columbia, where there is no license fee. They could take a picasant wed-aling trip and get married in Washington on what the fee cost in Maryland.

BEATEN BY DRUNKEN RUFFIANS. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (Special).-A serious

riot occurred early this merning in G. H. Roop's barroom, at No. 835 Race-st. A fight was started by rufflane and when John Miller, a special officer, interfered and when John Miller, a special officer, interferen as was beaten with bottles about the head in a swage manner. The bartender, John Cochran, was similarly treated, and both men were taken to the hospital unconscious, when the ruthinal left the place they battered it with heavy stones from roof to pavenient and then re-entered, and broks all the mirrors, bottles and furniture in the house. When the work was completed the place was a total wreck. total wreck.

AFTER FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S PLACE. CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (Special) .- Andrew F. Bradley, the editor of a weekly paper which is published as the Democratic organ of the colored race, is an applicant for the position of Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia, now occupied by Frederick Donglass. He is employed in the City Health Departm and is a member of the corps of inspectors. In 1874 he was appointed a letter-carrier and held the position for several years. In 1878 he aspired to a county commissionership, but only ecceived three votes in the convention. After that he left the Republican party and became an Independent, subsequently coming out as became an Independent, subsequently coming out as a